



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

light, which startled the occupants of the buggy, and frightened the horse attached, was seen moving from southwest to northeast, and then became stationary. The position of persons was in a narrow valley about a mile wide and surrounded by mountains; and this magnificent stream of light (which seemed to eclipse the bright moon-light) appeared to cover from one-fourth to one-third of the horizon. There was a nucleus, at first, which gradually disappeared, after which, at the center of this broad blaze of light there seemed to be a fading away, until a blackish-blue stripe was formed, but the outer edges of the light remained plainly visible for one-half to three-fourths of an hour, or while the horse walked slowly three-quarters of a mile. There was no report as in case of the falling meteoric stone. The parties would be ready to answer any queries you might propound. \* \* \*

H. J. DENNISON.

#### INSTALLATION OF THE NEWALL REFRACTOR AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

The great telescope presented by Mr. NEWALL to the University of Cambridge, England, was used for the first time at Cambridge early in October, 1891, by Professor J. C. ADAMS, in an examination of the planet *Neptune*.

It is exactly 46 years since Professor ADAMS, then a student at Cambridge, sent his calculations of its position to the Observatory of Greenwich, and it is 45 years since the actual discovery of the planet at the Observatory of Berlin (September 23, 1846).

#### DR. RUTHERFURD'S NEGATIVES OF THE MOON.

Through the kindness of Professor REES the Lick Observatory collection of copies of Dr. RUTHERFURD'S moon-negatives has been enriched by three examples additional to those named in the *Publications* (vol. iii, page 373), as follows:

1864, November 10, Age 11 days.

1864, November 13. Age 14 days (2 copies).

I understand that Professor REES is making a study of the original negatives in New York with special reference to the history of Dr. KLEIN'S new crater near *Hyginus*. E. S. H.